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n the WERRLY HERALD, and in the European and Cali-

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - FAUST AND MARGUERITE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- INVISIBLE HUS

WINTER GARDEN, Brondway. FAIRY CINCLE-IN AND

LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE Recodery -Brownston NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery, -Afternoon-ugantino-Arteu, Dodge-Kirka-Dums Beile, Even g-Rugantino-Thip to Righmond-Kimka-Jumno Jux BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Afternoon-Snow Bird.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE. Broadway .- DER FARE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Sroadway, -- DRIES SAOR'S PERFOREING SEARS-GIANT GIRL, &C., at all hours dawess of Frankfort-Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall. 475 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - BTHIOPIAN

BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS, Palace of Music, Fourtee street.—Ethiopian Songs, Danges, &c.—Lucentia Rose BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.-Living WILD

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 P. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

HOGLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-ETHIOPIAN BROOKLYN ARENA, Raymond street.—ACRONATIC AND

New York, Thursday, January 1, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The reports in circulation yesterday that Stuart's rebel cavalry had made a raid into Maryland at Point of Rocks are not true. The story originated from the fact that a few rebel guerillas had crossed in search of some booty from Ball's Bluff to Harrison's Island.

There is but little to report from the Army of the Potomac. A reconnoissance in force went out on Tuesday morning, [which will probably be heard from in a few days.

It is believed that a considerable portion of General Lee's army has moved from its late position, and gone up the Rappahannock. Its destination, of course, is not known.

The news from the Southwest to-day is interest-

General Rosecrans has made an impordemonstration on Murfreesboro, Tenn. Learning that it was not fortified and that Bragg's forces were reduced by the absence of Forrest's cavalry, who were making raids in other directions. General Rosecrans moved his army on Friday last owards Murfreesboro. Generals Crittenden and McCook led the troops directly on Murfreesboro. while General Thomas went with his corps to Lavergne, by the Nolinsville road. The rebels kept up a skirmish the entire way, but were gra dually pushed back fully eight miles. General Rosecrans now threatens Marfreesboro, and holds a fine position. In the various skirmishes it is said that we took six hundred and fifty prisoners and three guns. At latest accounts heavy firing was going on near the Nolinsville turnpike, and a general engagement was anticipated. The enemy were drawn up in line of battle on Stone's river. and would probably have a battle to-day.

We have later news from the scene of action a Van Buren, Arkansas, detailing the incidents of that brilliant affair. Our army was shelling the enemy, according to General Blunt's official despatch. Among the property captured are four steamers, three of them heavily loaded with sup plies, a ferry boat and a large amount of ammu nition. Quite a number of the enemy were killed. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry boat at Fort Smith, to prevent them falling into our hands; also a large quantity of provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left.

The robel army is considerably demoralized. Many deserters came into our lines, who report that two regiments of Missourians stacked arms m few days ago, crossed the river and went home Another regiment of Missourians left a short time efter, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit; but, instead of arresting, they joined the Tunaways.

It is rumored that Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, which is to be issued to-day, is not to include a large portion of Virginia, presumed to be leval, nor the city of New Orleans, in its operations. It is also stated that the President is about to assign Gen. Butler to an important command upon his return from New Orleans.

The iron-clads at Fortress Monroe are on th move. The Passaic, Monitor, Montauk and Galens left there on Tuesday for some point not

We give some interesting news from Key West

relative to our blocksding squadron in our corespondence, which arrived by the Ella Wariey yesterday, from that port and Havans.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Etns, from Queenstown on the 18th of December, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her news was anticipated by her own report off Cape Race, telegraphed from Newfoundland, published in the HERALD last Tuesday morning. Our European files are dated to the 18th ultimo, and contain some very interest ing details, which appear in our columns this

The steamer Ella Warley, Captain Schenck arrived at this port last evening. She left Havana for New York, via Key West, on the 25th of December, at five o'clock P. M. On the 25th the rebel steamer Alice, formerly of Matagor da, left Havana for the purpose of running th blockade. There was great rejoicing in flavana on account of the defeat of General Burnside which news reached that city three days in advance of the arrival of the Eagle, with over 100m December 17, having been brought cessfully ran the blockade. The news of the capture of the Ariel was also received with great The secession feeling appears to be strongly on the increase in Havana. The Ella Warley left Key West at four o'clock P. M. on the 26th of De. cember, for New York, and experienced very rough weather, head winds and strong gales durat two o'clock A. M., she passed the United State steamer Cahawba, bound south, towing a bark her supposed destination being Port Royal.

Governor Morgan, of this State, tendered his re signation as major general on the 22d December to take effect to-day. The Albany Journal say he has not drawn one cent of pay from the govern

ment on account of his military office.

The next session of the Legislature of New Jer sev will commence on Tuesday, January 13, at 15 The inauguration of the Governor elect, Joe Parker, will take place at noon on Tuesday, the 20th instant-one week after the meeting of the Legislature.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut will meet in New Haven on the 21st of Janua ry, to nominate State officers. A writer in a St. Louis paper makes out the

number of slaves in Missouri as follows:-

Under the system of compensated emancipation nd valuing the slaves at an average of three h dred dollars each, it would cost nearly thirty-one millions of dollars to make Missouri a free State

George M. Drake, who was tried at Newton lew Jersey, last week, for the murder of Clari L. Vansyckle, by administering drugs to procure abortion, has been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 to appear at the April term, to answer a charge of manslaughter.

The Judges of the Superior Court of Connectitutional.

Telegraphic communication between Baltimore and Wheeling has been restored, and if the rebels will let the railroad alone for a few days cars wil be running through to Wheeling and Parkersburg. The Senatorial committee appointed to investi gate into the furnishing of transportation for Gen. Banks' expedition have nearly reached the end of their labors in this city. Before returning to Washington they will probably visit Roston which city has furnished quite a number of vessels for the use of the War Department.

The Board of Aldermen met at one o'clock yes terday afternoon, President Henry in the chair The ordinance proposed by the Comptroller, mak-ing a number of additional appropriations, chiefly for the payment of interest on the Volunteer Aid Fund bonds, amounting to \$47,137, was concurred

ia. The Mayor's veto of the resolution increasing the salaries of the Police Justices to \$5,000 pe annum was taken up, and the Beard adhered to its former action. A communication was received from the Finance Department, showing that the sum of \$67,836 has been disbursed to the families of volunteers during the week ending December 27. Alderman Boole wished to know here were any more vetoes they could dispose of. The President stated that there were no more papers on the table, and the Board then adjourned to ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the ordinance providing for the issue of three millio of dollars worth of small notes, of the fractiona parts of a dollar, was adopted by a vote of six teen in the affirmative to five in the negative, not withstanding the veto of the Mayor. The resolu tion to increase the salaries of the Police Justice to \$5,000 per annum was also adopted over a veto by a similar vote. After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned.

The following statement was submitted to the Emigration Commissioners at their usual fortnight ly meeting yesterday:-Number of emigrants ar rived to December 24, 1862, 73,993; arrived since to the 30th ultimo, 1.989-total, 75,982; arrived to same date in 1861, 65,529. Increase over last year, 10,453. The number of inmates on Ward's Island up to the date of the statement was 663; in 1861, 764; in 1860, 820; in 1859, 1,119. The cash palance on hand on January 1, 1862, was \$3,805 05 aggregate receipts to the 24th of December \$173,147 41; for commutation of passengers, &c. \$5,224: disbursements, as per previous account, to December 24, 1862, \$158,721; balance in bank

On another page will be found our annual state ment of the passages made by the various steam ers plying between the United States and Europe during the past year, as well as the number of passengers who have arrived at or departed from

this country in the same period.

According to statistics of the beef, mutton and pork consumed in Philadelphia during the year, it appears that the greatest quantity of beef is cater n November; in June the greatest quantity of mutton is consumed, and in December the quantity of pork consumed exceeds that of any other

The year closed with a Armer market for cotton, 800 bules of which were sold on Wednesday at 6715c. a 68c for middlings. Flour was 5c. and wheat 1c. dearer; bu each was less active. Corn was depressed and lower The principal movements in provisions were in lard and bacon, and prices of all kinds were essentially unchang od. Sales of 4,000 bags Rio coffee were made at ful rates. There was very little done in sugars, teas, tobac co, fish, fruit, hemp, laths, olls, rice, metals, molasses or naval stores. A fair business was reported in hay, hope and foreign coal. Freights continued dull, though rat

were about the same.

The year closed yesterday on an active and bueyant The principal advance of the day was in Rock Island one 235 per cent. Money was easy at 5 a 6 or call. Gold rose to 133%, and closed at 133% bid. Ex

change closed at 146% a 147 THE GENIUS OF MCCLELLAN.-A distinguished Frenchman, the Prince de Jeinville; General Prim, of Spain; a Prussian officer of distinction, who served in the rebel army, and Swiss officer, whose letter we publish to-day, all combine in rendering General McClellan their tribute of superior generalship. When the representatives of so many warlike nations bear such festimony it is not to be safely despised. There is a great reckoning at hand.

the History of the World. The great volume of the most remarkable, eventful and momentous year in American history is closed; but this day we open a new calendar, which will more distinctly mark a new epoch, and which will decisively shape the future destinies of this and of every nation on the face of the globe.

This is the appointed day for President Linsoln's confirmatory emancipation proclamation. In his initial manifesto of September 22, he declared "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or within any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, iny - 1 -and anthority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom:" and he furthermore declares in said manifesto hat on the 1st of January he will, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States to which this sweeping war penalty of emancipation shall apply.

We expect this proclamation to-day. In anticipation various abolition conventicles have prepared to make it a day of jubilee. The edict, in the opinion of the President himself, will be as futile as "the Pope's bull against the comet;" but there are many who fear that it will be the opening of Pandora's box of evils upon the country. Against it and its expected consequence of the employment of negroes as soldiers in the service of the government, Jeff. Davis has fulminated his warning of a summary vengeance. There is, then, some danger of the exasperation of the hostile parties in this war to the savage extremities of mutual extermination. But what will be the effect upon the slave population of the revolted States, under this invitation to run or strike for their freedom? This is the startling question which we cannot answer. We shrink from the dreadful thought that this war is to ripen into the horrible scenes of St. Domingo, and that they are to bring down upon us armed European intervention, on the plea of humanity; but we cannot avoid the misgiving that President Lincoln, against his own good indement in this metter is steering among the breakers of a perilous

But while this emancipation proclamation looms up like a dark and ominous cloud over the horizon at Washington, we look for some gleams of a better day in the direction of Albany. There, to-day, Governor Seymour, the most conspicuous and influential representative of the public sentiment of the great Central States as manifested in their late elections, delivers his inaugural address; and there, next week, he sends in his first annual message to the two houses of our State Legislature. We expect that in these two State papers our new Governor will so broadly and clearly indicate the true policy of President Lincoln, in view of a united North in support of the war, that it will greatly influence his future course. We expect, too, that this good impression will be materially strengthened by the authoritative voice from New Jersey, which, two weeks hence, will be spoken by her new Governor and Legislature.

It would be doing great injustice to the sa' Lincoln to suppose that he had become indiffer. ent to the public sentiment of the loyal States, or that he is deceived as to the significant verdiet of their recent elections. He knows that, with their increasing burthens resulting from this war, the people of the North have become dissatisfied with the extravagances, corruptions, blunders and disasters which have continued to mark the conduct of the war, and that reform, retrenchment, and military results equal to the means employed, are imperiously demanded at his hands. He knows that these late outspoken popular majorities of the Central States mark their disapproval of all these violent abolition measures spon the negro question. He knows that from New York to Illinois the people have reaffirmed his own sound doctrine, that this war is not for the destruction of Southern slavery, but

for the maintenance of the Union. We have reason to hope, therefore, that President Lincoln will not, if issued, permit this day's emancipation proclamation to carry him into an abolition crusade, but that he will hold it well in hand, subject to wiser considerations of policy, and to the claims of justice and humanity. In any event, before the close of the year which has opened upon us to-day, the restoration or overthrow of this Union, and the triumph or downfall of popular institutions throughout the world, will most probably be decided, by the success or failure of President Lincoln's administration. Let him respond to the voice of the people, and they will give him the victory.

REBEL RAIDS IN VINGINIA AND THE SOUTH west.-The numerous recent raids of the rebel cavalry chief, General Stuart, furnish abundant evidence of the wisdom of McClellan's generalship. They present proof positive that the overland route to Richmond is not the true military gate to the rebel capital; and that is what McClellan has always maintained The line of operations is evidently too long and too much exposed on either flank. No good general would undertake to advance on Richmond by that route while a powerful army confronted him. If success is ever to be achieved t will be in a different direction; and the sooner the advance by Fredericksburg is abandoned the better for the cause of the Union.

The New Year at Home and Abried. The American people, though andly tried all their dearest sentiments and affections the disastrous civil war which is deluging their soil with blood, witness the commencement of another year in a state of prosperity unaccount-able to those who do not thoroughly appreciate the resources of this country.

Our commercial transactions since the beginning of the war have increased instead of diminishing. While Europe was lamenting over barren crops we found our granaries overflowing with such plentiful harvests as enabled us to provide food for all Europe as well as ourselves. Our exports have largely increased and throughout the North there reigns a prosperous state of trade. Money is undoubtedly lentiful, and it is only at the desolated, griefstricken homes of those who have lost their dear ones upon the battle field that the fact that we are engaged in the mightiest conflict the world ever witnessed is deeply felt New York was never more crowded, more brilliant, more extravagaut. Throughout the West the farmers have realized vast sums for States the people work day and night to supply the demands made upon their manufactories. On all sides we see signs of prosperous, active

In England the people are starving. The New Year opens upon them with but little promise. But we will aid those suffering operatives. We will succor the people of England; for we know that they are friendly to usthat they appreciate our cause justly, and, although feeling a natural contempt for England's treacherous aristocracy and government, we will aid the people, will send them food. deplore their sufferings and admire their fortitude, and with all heart and good feeling we will endeavor to atteviate their misery, not from any spirit of bravado, but in kindness and

In France le Jour de l'An (New Year) a great fete, a great day of rejoicing. period when one and all give and receive presents; but this 1st of January, 1863, will, we fear, be but a sorry day in many parts of France. Hundreds o thousands of starving working people will had its advent with no pleasurable emotion. They are destitute-are without employment and without means, and their government has but a slender exchequer to draw from such sums as are imperatively needed to meet the wants of these operatives. We naturally feel less sympathy for the French, inasmuch as we fully appreciate that they have none for us. The rebel organs in France, sided by the governmental press, have taught the people to look apon us as enemies. We know that, deceived y their ruler, they are anxious to have him id the rebels against our glorious Union. Still we deplore their errors and their unfortunate condition. We know that the French were our friends, and that, had the nature of this struggle not been misrepresented to them, they would have remained as such, and so we sincerely wish that the coming year may see them freed from their present misery, and witness our relations, commercial and social, with France on their former friendly footing.

OUR POST OFFICE TROUBLES EXPLAINED Some time since we complained in the columns of the HERALD of great carelessuess or something worse in the management of the mails and the post offices. By every mail we were notified that letters containing money, checks, drafts, and even important correspondence in tended for our paper, had been posted, which we had never received. This state of things has continued and increased of late.

Our troubles were of course made known the Postmaster here, and to the department's agent, who appeared to be doing his best to discover the cause, and he has at last been successful in detecting a person in no way connected with the Post Office, but one who had stealthily obtained access to our letters after their receipt at the HERALD office, but before they had been opened. He was ingeniously and thoroughly caught, and has made a virtue cknowledging himself the

Of course others in and out of the Post Office are thus relieved from all suspicion and blame, and we shall proceed to credit the various sums lost to those who sent them in all cases where we are satisfied that such moneys reached this establishment. All checks and drafts taken were destroyed, and duplicates will be required. Meantime our confidence in the Post Office Department is, we are happy to state, fully restored.

THE COMMERCIAL FAILURES OF THE LAST YEAR.-We publish to-day the important circular of Dun & Co., giving an account of the commercial failures of the last year. It shows that the rebellion, when it first broke out. proved most disastrous to commerce, as the failures of 1861 were one hundred and seventy-eight millions, whereas the failures in the year expired are only twenty-three millions. wonderful difference, to be accounted for by the impetus given to particular branches by the war. The Southern States, of course are not taken into the account. "The very small number of failures and the diminished amount of liabilities, as compared with preceding years," show a great abundance of money The return of peace, with resumption of specie payments, will bring a large increase importation and reduction in the prices of goods, the whole country being now fleeced for the benefit of the manufactories of New England and Pennsylvania. The great point now is to "avoid undue inflation" and peculation, and to "owe as little money as

THE SHIPMENTS OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA. It will be seen from the tabular statements which we publish this morning that the shinments of gold from California du ring the past year were ten millions of dollars less than during the year 1861. This large decrease, it will be remembered, was in spite of the enormous premium to which gold had risen in this part of the country, and which increased the hipments for a month or two, and would have resulted in a tremendous outpouring of the pregious metal had not the imbecility of the Navy Department prevented. On account of the dread of rebel privateers and the general distrust of the incompetent Secretary of the Navy-who has just ordered convoys for Cali. fornia steamers, after eighteen months of delay-dealers in gold refused to ship it in large quantities from California, and thus the Alahame has been allowed to keep up the pres mium.

Tun Past and run Passent.-In the beginning of the last year the prospect of the sa of the Union arms looked dark. The viol of Mit. Apring (or Somerset), and of Fort Henry, on the Tonnessee, and Fort Donelson, on the nberland, inaugurated a new era. The lines of the rebels were cut, and they were terribly alarmed for their safety. They were aroused to great energy; but, on the whole, we gained ground in the Southwest. At the battle of Shiloh we suffered great loss and we're compelled to retreat; but when the reinforceme. 348 of Buell came up the enemy was compelled to fall back, and if Halleck had been a general the whole rebel host would have been bagged at Corinth. Unfortunately, it escaped to reinforce the army of Lee in Virginia. Hence the forced retreat of McClellan, the disorderly rout of Pone, the invasion of Maryland and Pennsyl vanis and the menace to the city of Washington, the capital of the United States. During the year our arms have secured footbolds on the seacoast of Eastern Virginia, including Norfolk and Suffolk: on the coast of North Carolina, comprising Roanoke Island, Newborn and Reaufort; on the coast of South Caro-lina and Georgia Fort Repaired Fort Pulaski; in Florida; on the seacoast of Texas-Galveston and other points; but, above all. New Orleans, the chief city of Louisiana, and Baton Rouge, its political capital. In the West, Nashville been captured, Western Tennessee overrun; our forces have penetrated into Alabama and Mississippi-acquisitions which are in danger of being lost by the imbeeility which rules at Washington. Yet we hope, by the proress of the arms of Banks, Grant Porter, Port Hudson and Vicksburg will quickly fall, and the whole territory west of the Mississippi is soon to be secured to the Union. But all is not done that might have been done with such tremendous resources as the nation possessed. In Virginia the foe not only holds his own, but he revels within sight of our capital, and once more invades loval States. The military blundering which permits such a

disgrace will be held to strict account hereafter. THE PATRIOTS OF 1776 .- We give in another column a list of some of the patriots of the Revolution of 1776 who are still left to us. Only sixty-two were living on the las Fourth of July, and before long the last of this venerable band will have answered the reveille in Heaven and rejoined his former comrades in a better world. It sadly reminds u of the youth of this country when we consider that before all the heroes of the old Revolution have passed away a party of infernal traitors are striving to break up the splendid government with which these veterans blessed the world. Let us hope that none of these sixty-two surviving patriots may leave us during this dreadful period of civil war, but that, before they die, they may see the efforts of our present patriote anoccosful, the glorious old Union restored, the country once more peaceful and powerful, and the flag of this free and happy people again brightening the skies from one extremity of the American continen

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS .- Among the statistics published in this morning's HERALD are those of the losses of property by fires and of life and limb by steamboat and rallroad accidents during the past year. Before the war broke out these tables used to form a very important feature of our New Year's statistics: but now they seem scarcely worthy of regard. Over one thousand persons have been killed and wound ed by railroad and over three hundred by steamboat accidents, and about eighteen mil lions of dollars worth of property has been destroved by fire; but what are these losses in comparison with those in battle? Why, the repulse at Fredericksburg alone cost the nation ten thousand men killed and wounded and about one hundred millions of dollars. During war times the usual disasters of times of peace ap pear insignificant.

Amusements on New Year's Day

All the managers of places of amus crowded houses to night, and will not be disappointed.
Good weather or bad weather, the people will go to the theatres during the bolidays. There is no doubt, there fore, that the amusement managers will happily inaugu-rate the New Year, and we extend to them all the com-

pliments of the season.

At Wallack's the very funny comedy called "The Invisi" ble Husband," will be repeated. Mr. Charles Fisher plays the invisible Benedict in full view of the audience. Miss Mr. Lester Wallack, are as amusing as they can be, and Miss Fanny Morant outdresses Mrs. Hoey. The old year bas been a very happy one to all connected with this theatre, and the public will do all it can to make the ic will do all it can to make the New Year happy also.

New Year happy also.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, having temporarily re-linquished "The Irish Ambassador," give a holiday pro-gramme of good old pieces at the Winter Garden, and will, of course, draw a large audience.

"Blondette" will be played to night at Laura Keene's. There will be a matinee on Saturday, and on Monda next Mrs. John Wood will eclipse the fairles and delight

At Niblo's the magnificent buriesque of "Faust and Marguerite" will be repeated. To-morrow night Mr. J-B. Roberts takes a bonefit. He is the best clown we have had here since Dan Rice. Manager Wheatley promise new wonders for the new year.

new wonders for the new year.

"Der Freischutz" will be performed at the German
Opera House this evening. This is an opera precisely
adapted to the German infut, and no lover of the Faderland should miss seeing it and Anschutz.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music Misa Kate Bateman appears in "The Lady of Lyons," for the first time in City of Churches. "Standing room only," will b the order of the evening.

The New Bowery theatre has both afternoon and oven

ng performances to-day. The regular company does the savy business. Tony Denier appears in pantomime, and Two performances will be given, also, at the old Bowe

stre. Mr. G. L. Fox is the star here, and shine ore brightly than ever. Persons who patronize th Broadway theatres exclusively miss some of the best act Broadway theatree exchange the Bowery.

Barnum gives "The Jewess of Frankfort, or the Vision of Fate" all day and all night, in honor of New Year's

The live albino family, with real bair, and all sorts queer fish, including Commodore Nutt, Herr Driesb and his beare, and Barnum himself, will be on exhibit becoming an institution. Two Japanese pigs—not Tommy or the princes—have been added to the collection, and are said to be uglier than ain or poor Greeley. The late Com

The splendid buriesque of " Dinorah" is the feature at Wood's Minstrels, and Grau ought to see the affair and take a lesson in management. Bryanta and Buckley troupes appear as usual. Booley's Brooklyn Minstrels are funnier than Beecher.

Captain Theodore B. Hamilton, of the Thirty shird regiment New York Volunteers, has been appropried Lieutemant Colonel of the Sixty-second New York Volunteers for marked gallantry in the field.

Captain James H. Cellen, commandy a company in

Captain, James H. Cellen, commanding a company in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth 'regiment New York Stata, Volunteers, has been appoply toed an aid on the staff of Brigadier General James A. Garfield. Captain J. A. Slipper, Aprilation Abercrombie's division of 'are Army of the Potomac, is at the Pierrapont House, Crooklyn, on leave of absence for ten days.

MEWS FROM WASHINGTO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1868

nittee of Ways and Moans, or the working portion of it, is almost the only remnant of Congress now is the city. They have been industriously engaged every day during the recess in determining and arranging the details of the measures to be introduced upon the reassembling of Congress. They have quite completed the feeding financial measures to be presented.

It appears that the delogation representing the importing interests of the principal cities have, after all, been essful in their mission, and that the Ways and by some of the importers, agreed that import duties shall be paid in anything else that colo. THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROSICAMATION

The President's cmancipation proclamation has been the subject of consideration in special and extraordinary Cabinet meetings for the last two days. The border Scate Cabinet meetings for the hat two days. And sorder save men here, who are firmly wedded to the Union, and what have proved their loyalty by suffering and privations to which the people of the Northern States are entire strangers, carnestly hope that in issuing the proclamation he will make an exception of the loyal men of the South, or at least provide some remedy to the loss to be entailed upon them by a general emane nation. It is a hard case that those men, who have set ered so deeply for their devotion to the government should be oppressed by their own government as well as plugdered by the enemy.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPAIRS.

The following is the evidence to be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue when a claim for drawback

has been made -

First.—The certificate of the Collector of Internal Reve nue that the internal revenue tax has been paid, which certificate shall, when possible, particularly describe the goods by their marks or otherwise, their quantity, the rate of tax, whether specific or advaloram, the amount duty imposed and the name of the manufacturer or producer who paid the same.

Second—The continuate of the collector, or other com-

potent officer of the customs, to the effect that the goods upon which the drawbacks are claimed have been ex-

ported, and the name of the exporter.

Third.—The adiatant of the party making the claim. other competent percoe, satting forth that the goods upon which the claim for drawback is made are the iden ical goods upon which the internal revenue has been paid, as certified by the Collector of exported at the time, and in the manner stated by the drawback claimed, and that the party making the claim justly enticied thereto. This allidavit must be exe cuted before a notary public or magistrate having a seat or, if executed before a justice of the peace, then it must se a certificate from a proper officer that such person is duly authorized to administer oaths. SENATOR WADE, GENERAL SUTLER AND FORNMY'S

There is no good feeling here on the part of the friend M Ben Wade towards Secretary Chase. The element tha sympathices with Wade laments the removal of General Butler, but it looks to his employment in a large way as nding General of negroes, &c., &c.

Forney's paper continues to denounce dan ing that if the rebellion succeeds they will have been the cause of it. This simply means that certain republican leaders that could be named desire some protouce for surrecting the old idea of letting the South go. THE CAMPAIGN OF GEN. M'CLELGAN

The instructions of Gen. McClellan to Gen. Banks and Ben. Wadaworth, and his communication to the Secretary of War, respecting the defences of Washington last apring which were laid before the McLowell Court of Inquiry to day, showed how admirable was his plan in all its de history of this politico military campaign in and around Washington.
DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY SMITS.

Secretary Smith's relations with the Interior Depotent closed to-day. He ist here by the five P. M. ter accordance with law, the Assistant Secretary (Mr Usher) acts as Secretary ad interim. The re the Indiana delegation support the latter for the Score-taryship on the score of his ability. Strong assurances have been given that he will receive the appointment but political winds and tides point to another direction The President has flatly refused to name at present the

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN MINNESOTA

successor of Caleb B. Smith.

The Indian bureau almost despairs of setting the Indian difficulties in Minnesota so as to satisfy the people of that State. They are constantly kept in a condition of excitement by the arts of demagogues, who go about exhortm a furious crusade against the Indians, in the expectation of being raised to power by their harangues. The Indian Bureau desires to provide for the removal of the bostile Sioux, although the thing is attended with great difficulties; but the demagogues insist, also, upon the re-moval of the Chippewas and the Winnebagoes. The latter have been removed already some half dozen times, and always to their damago. It might be well to send a commission of just and unimpassioned men into Mi report upon all matters touching Indian affeirn.

MINING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. Companies are forming in the West to engage in mining upon the public domain. Commissioner Edmands, of the Land Office, is willing to furnish to the agents of such companies access to all the information in his office

INDIAN TRUST BONDS.

Mr. Whiting, of the Interior Department, has been on aged a couple of days in examining Indian Trust Bonds to , with a view to their transfer to the new Socretary of the Interior.
THE SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Mrs. Secretary Smith has received subscriptions where-by the expenses of the Christman stranger to the soldiers to

the hospitals will be fully met. The services of the Ba timore and Ohio Railrond, and those of Colonel J. Jones. ate of General Wool's stud, have largely contributed success in this matter. Captain John F. Croff and First Lie tenant flobers O'Conner, of the Oce Hundred and Sixty minth regime

New York Voluntee a, have tendered their resignations ozorably discharged from the United States wheaten Colone! Wm. H. Browne, of the Thirty sixth New York regiment, has received the appointment of Brigniller General. Colonel Browne served in the Mexican war, and in

the campaign of the peninsula was Lieutenant Col the gallant Thirty-first New York.

Mr. Snow, Superintendent of the Quartermaster's De-partment here, has received authority, after persistant application, to provide ample shelter for the thousands of horses that are needed at this point for the supply of the army. There are hundreds of disabled and sick horses which need shelter. SERENADE TO CAPTAIN TOMPRING

Captain Tompkins, of the Quartermaster's Department, was serended to-night, at the Kirkwood House, by the band of his old cavalry regiment. His dash into Fairfax at the beginning of the war is well remembered. MR. FORD'S THEATRE.

Mr. Ford iktends to rebuild his theatre uponam enlarges

The Tamany Mall primary elections passed off quietly last night, as far as was ascertained, with the exception of the Sixteenth ward. The election in this ward was held at the corner of Seventeenth street and Ninth ave nue, and passed off in snything but a quiet manner. A the time the p'sh opened a great crowd had congregated, and there we stie greatest pushing, elbowing and yolling imagigable, making confusion werse confounded. The factions in this ward seem most bitterly opposed to each off,er, and the pugilists of each, on this rest anxious to distinguish themselves. There were several knock downs, and one or two well contested rough and tumble fights. The police, however, had no trouble. One of the tickets was headed by the Hon. E. B. Hart, and the other was headed by City Judge McCann. There, no doubt, will be a severe contest over this matter in Turn-many Hall.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement. Boston, Dec. 31, 1862 The following are the footings of our bank a

The Opera in Philadelphia.
The opera matines at the Academy of Music tobrilliant success. Mdile Cordier achieved a co
rigmph in "Travista," and Maccaferri was admisit performance.